APPENDIX

Vol. 34, No. 30 July 25, 1975

REPORTS ON THE 94TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
San Francisco, Calif., June 29-July 5, 1975

ACRL RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION PRE-CONFERENCE INSTITUTE

The pre-conference Institute of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, had as its theme "Eighteenth-Century English Books Considered by Librarians and Booksellers, Bibliographers and Collectors." Largely centered in the Hyatt Union Square Hotel in San Francisco, the program brought together speakers from the four fields embraced in the title. As would be expected in a city and state so generously populated with antiquarian bookdealers, members of the antiquarian book trade were present in force. In a program which made abundant use of abbreviations—ISBD, OCLC, MARC, and so forth—one stood out—ALA. In this instance the abbreviation had a special significance: the invitation extended by the booksellers for their hospitality sessions read Abundant Libations Available. Available and abundant they were.

Following introductory remarks by Hendrik Edelman, Chairman of the section, William B. Todd, editor, scholar, bibliographer from the University of Texas, led off the first session on Thursday morning, June 26, with a amusing and thought-provoking keynote address. Noting how few ALA sessions are book-oriented, Mr. Todd observed that librarians are by no means unique in this. Faculties are moving away from books, and students as well, judging by the low frequency of the appearance of the work "book" in dissertation titles. In a gracious tribute touching on the theme of the conference, the speaker acknowledged his debt to a bookseller, librarian, bibliographer and collector, each of whom played a major role in launching him on his work on 18th-century bibliography. One of the people to whom he gave credit was Herman W. (Fritz) Liebert, an active participant in the meeting and perhaps the only person present who has been a librarian, bookseller, bibliographer, and collector. After gracefully tying together many strands, Mr. Todd observed a little wearily how very much work still faces the 18th-century bibliographer—"Alps on Alps arise of work to be done."

After lunch, John W. Jolliffe, Keeper of Catalogues at the Bodleian Library, spoke on the complications of preparing an 18th-century short-title catalog. Virtually all the speakers on the program had a point of view on the 18th-century STC and there were marked (and never resolved) differences on how to produce it. Mr. Jolliffe talked about the kinds of printed material which would face the compilers of such a catalog. Depending on the guidelines for inclusion, this material would bulk 8 to 30 times as large as the Pollard and Redgrave STC, which contains slightly more than 26,000 entries. Among the many uncertainties about the STC's scope and objective, one definite recommendation emerged—that the file of records be a computer file. When he completed his formal paper, Mr. Jolliffe "changed hats" to read a statement which proved to be something of a bombshell. He announced, on behalf of Bowker Publishing Co. Ltd. and University Microfilms Ltd., their intention to publish an STC of books printed in England 1701-1800. The two companies are part of the Xerox Education Group and are United Kingdom associates of the R. R. Bowker Co. and Xerox University Microfilms. The companies hope that cooperative effort will make it possible to begin publication early in 1977. Mr. Jolliffe has accepted an invitation to join the Editorial Advisory Board for the project. His announcement provoked a number of questions, to which answers are not available at this time.

William J. Cameron, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario and Director of the HPB (Hand Printed Book) Project, described complications in interpreting the bibliographic records in the printed National Union Catalog. He noted that the catalog frequently contains multiple entries for a limited number of editions and pointed out the need for descriptions which permit more careful discrimination. The HPB Project which he directs provides a mechanism for such discrimination and has possible applications to the preparation of an 18th-century STC. After describing the technical aspects of the project in considerable detail, he noted that at this point it is a teaching mechanism in the library school he heads, not a research solution.

At the close of the Thursday speeches, local bookshops, libraries, printers, and museums were open to

receive visitors. Many registrants made their way to the printing shop of Andrew Hoyem, where they had a chance to see one of his presses in operation and to take away a broadside printed for them as they watched.

On Friday morning Thomas Tanselle, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, textual editor, and bibliographer, spoke on "Problems of Bibliographical Description." Mr. Tanselle noted that since 1950 the 18th century has been coming into its own bibliographically, in large part thanks to the efforts of William B. Todd. In approaching the vast areas still untouched or needing reworking, 18th-century bibliographers are deterred by four factors—the large number of contemporary sources available, the complications in distinguishing editions and impressions which standing type introduced, the ubiquity of cancels, and the complications press figures present. Mr. Tanselle described a number of the major 18th-century bibliographies printed since the 1920's, pointing out the features which appear to him to be essential in work of the highest standard. His idea of the function of a bibliography emerged in this thoughtful discussion, in particular the conviction that bibliographies should serve as a history of the printing and publication of the books they describe.

Donald Eddy, Associate Professor of English at Cornell and Librarian of the Department of Rare Books, presented a paper on developments in 18th-century bibliography, among them the use of the Hinman collator and the attempts to create an STC. Much work in the period remains to be done on English bindings, illustrations, printers' ornaments (which cannot sanguinely be trusted to distinguish printers), and subscription lists (the presence on a subscription list of the name of a well-known author or publisher may not, in Mr. Eddy's view, always mean an actual subscription). Recognizing the staggering amount of work required to convert retrospective records, the speaker expressed the belief that the entries for an 18th-century STC should be prepared from library cards, using the basic elements of the AACR, adapting the information to the MARC format, and introducing them into the OCLC data banks. He lamented the cuts in special collection budgets, frequently much sharper than the general cuts to libraries. Academic librarians have so far largely been unsuccessful in fighting anti-intellectualism and must actively defend themselves.

In the afternoon session, Patricia Hernlund, Associate Professor of English at Wayne State University, described some problems of editing manuscript ledgers. Miss Hernlund spoke feelingly of the immensely complicated and time-consuming difficulties she has encountered in editing the William Strahan account books for publication. Strahan was the owner of the greatest printing house in London and a master of his craft. His ledgers contain information not only on the book trade (immensely valuable in itself) but on the 18th century as a whole.

Donald Frederic Bond, former Professor of English at the University of Chicago and editor of *Modern Philology*, discussed problems in editing the 18th-century periodical essay. The periodical essay was a product of the 18th-century, greatly popular and widely ranging. Its editor confronts such problems as establishing a copy text, determining spelling to be used, deciding on the amount of commentary, assembling copies of sometimes very elusive publications, and identifying anonymous authors.

After a break, the registrants departed for Berkeley where they toured the Bancroft Library (the hand press and the handsome quarters in which it is housed received particular attention) and the Music Library. After dinner at the Faculty Club, the group adjourned to Hertz Hall where Vincent Duckles, Professor of Music and Head of the Music Library, and five musicians presented a musical program with commentary. Many of the six "quartets" the group played use Scottish airs as their themes. Mr. Duckles pointed out that such airs were frequently introduced into serious compositions of the period.

At the Saturday morning session, Robert J. Barry, Jr., joint owner of the distinguished antiquarian book firm, C. A. Stonehill of New Haven, and currently President of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, gave a market report on 18th-century books from a dealer's point of view. Though librarians and collectors may complain of prices (which in almost all categories definitely are on the rise), Mr. Barry observed that they are not as far out of proportion as paintings. The eventual publication of an 18th-century STC will spur prices further. Certainly the 1975 publication of David Foxon's *English Verse 1701-1750* (highly praised by all the speakers) will enable dealers to pinpoint the books which are available in only limited numbers. To give a sense of current interest in specific authors, Mr. Barry analyzed the prices realized by 18th-century books in the William E. Stockhausen auction sale, November 19-20, 1974. He was prompted by recent experiences at auctions (and he pointed out we are very much in the auction era) to raise a protest against unreasonable reserves.

The morning session continued with collector William P. Barlow, Jr., whose lively and informed paper was especially well received. Mr. Barlow is a collector of the books of the 18th-century English printer, John Baskerville. Baskerville's total output was only 56 titles, some of them "maddeningly elusive." The limited number of books and the complications they present have led Mr. Barlow to collect multiple copies, as evidenced by his 14 copies of Baskerville's first book, his Virgil of 1757. Mr. Barlow described the rationale he has developed for extending his collection, noting that how a collector collects is more important than what. He likes context for a collection and knowledge in a collector. He observed that great specialization gives a collector advantages over a book dealer and in the end frequently results in the collector leaving his books to a library. What would happen to the market, he asked, if all those Baskerville Virgils suddenly emerged? He created a stir by noting that he has acquired the original Hinman collator from the Folger Library and is putting it to excellent use in studying his multiple copies.

Alexandra Mason, Assistant Director for Rare Books and Special Collections, Spencer Library, University of Kansas, spoke on the trials and tribulations–and the pleasures–of 18th-century books. In introducing her, Mr. Eddy spoke of the "remarkable" collection of 18th-century books at Kansas, and Miss Mason contrasted the days in which acquisitions flowed in at $10 and under with the dismal realities of the present. Though it may not now be growing, the collection is used. Could it be, she asked, that 18th-century English books appeal to students who no longer know foreign languages? She detailed complications in cataloging 18th-century books and discussed the wide-ranging day-to-day activities of a rare book and special collections librarian.

At the luncheon meeting, Mr. Edelman announced the results of the election of section officers. William Matheson was elected Vice Chairman (Chairman-elect); Frederick N. Nash, Secretary; and Vesta Lee Gordon, Member-at-large. The proceedings of the pre-conference Institute will be published by ACRL. Ann Bowden, incoming Chairman, told the group that next year's meeting will be held in Ann Arbor, Mich., commencing July 15.

The last speaker on the program, Herman W. (Fritz) Liebert, the man who has worn all the hats, summarized the pre-conference in his typical urbane and witty way. Already tired of the furor of the Bicentennial, he sympathized with Mr. Todd in calling for a Declaration of Dependence on books. Of the three alternatives proposed for the 18th-century STC he lined up with Mr. Eddy–the STC should have short entries (if it is to get done) and should use the OCLC data banks. He voiced the feeling of all the speakers that there is endless work needing doing and urged the members of the section to push on with it.

[*William Matheson*]

NPAC

At a June 30 meeting on the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, Edmond L. Applebaum, Library of Congress, reported on recent program developments. The new *Accessions List-Brazil* is now available. Requests should be addressed to Rodney G. Sarle, Field Director-LC, American Consulate General, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Cataloging production at the Library of Congress will show an increase from 234,000 titles in fiscal 1974 to approximately 247,000 titles in fiscal 1975. In calendar 1975, the Library began accepting reports from a few major research libraries on current Chinese, Korean, and U.S. titles in hand for which LC cataloging is not found. The reports will enable the Library to strengthen its acquisitions and to accelerate its cataloging. Of the 13,000 U.S. titles reported by the end of May, 69 percent were already cataloged or were in process. Some 63 percent of the 7,577 Chinese/Korean titles reported were available at the Library of Congress and 4 percent were on order.

Depository libraries are no longer asked to report to the Library of Congress their cataloging statistics on a monthly basis. An annual report is suggested, noting particularly the amount of original cataloging completed by the library as compared with the amount of LC-derived cataloging from all sources.

Following Mr. Applebaum's report, Richard Dorn of the Harrassowitz firm spoke briefly about current and anticipated developments in German publishing. Mr. Dorn expects a slight decrease in publishing in the coming year but a continued rise in prices. He reported that the German equivalent of Cataloging in Publication has begun this year.

Mario Casalini of the Italian firm Casalini Libri, commented on publishing conditions in Italy and observed that a problem unique to Italy is the inclusion in the national bibliography of proposed publications which may not appear for months or even years. This results in many orders for publications which are not available or which may differ significantly from the bibliographic citation when they finally appear.

The meeting concluded with a general discussion of

the program by representatives of numerous participating libraries. [*Edmond L. Applebaum*]

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM ROUND TABLE

Chaired by Joslyn N. Williams, Washington, D.C., the Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IFRT) Leroy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund Promotion Committee met on Monday, June 30, to formulate recommendations to the IFRT Executive Board on ways to publicize the Merritt Fund.

The chairman reminded the committee of the tax status of the fund, which provides financial relief to librarians who have lost their jobs through defense of intellectual freedom or through discrimination because of race, sex, ethnic or religious background, age, or personal lifestyle. Since the fund is taxed, organizations such as IFRT which are tax-exempt endanger their status if they contribute to it. Consequently, Williams stated, "we cannot recommend a block grant or a dues checkoff from IFRT members."

Among the ideas proposed by the committee were the following: free use of past and current IFRT membership lists to mail appeals for contributions; use of the IFRT newsletter to disseminate information; a program of the fund sponsored by IFRT at the midwinter conference; plans to promote the fund through bumper stickers, buttons, posters, and seals during the ALA centennial; and a formal statement from IFRT offering its services to the trustees of the fund.

Zoia Horn, Turlock, Calif.; Phil Imroth, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Betty Kohler, Norfolk, Va.; and Judith Farley, Washington, D.C., also served on the committee.

[*Judith Farley*]

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The RTSD membership and program meeting on Monday morning, June 30, opened with the honoring of two recently retired librarians who have contributed much to RTSD and the profession. The citation for Margaret Webster Ayrault was given by Bella Shachtman and the citation for C. Sumner Spalding was presented by William Welsh.

The Esther J. Piercy Award was presented to John Byrum by Barbara Gates.

The new officers of RTSD are Dale Bentz, Chairman; Vice Chairman for the Council of Regional Groups, Karen L. Horny; Vice Chairman of Cataloging and Classification, Edward Blume; Vice Chairman of Library Materials, Jane Garner; Vice Chairman of Resources, Abigail Dahl-Hansen; Vice Chairman of Serials, Elizabeth Greer. The new division Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect is Paul Fasana.

The first address was a personal account by Wyllis E. Wright of the history of the 1967 edition of *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* Mr. Wright was chairman of the Catalog Code Revision Committee for 13 years (1954-67). Before that, though the need was felt for a new code, little progress had been made until the late thirties. In 1939, cooperation with Great Britain was discontinued, and in 1941, the preliminary edition was issued, which alarmed administrators. In 1944, Part Two was scrapped, and in 1949, the Library of Congress published its descriptive cataloging rules.

A 10-year discussion of the rules followed. The basic premise underlying these discussions came to be that the recognition of authorship and the proper treatment of the various types of authorship was fundamental. It was recognized that the choice of entry is an inteliectual discipline rather than a mechanical process. The controversy remained as to "what should be done" versus "what we can afford to do."

From an international point of view, the Paris Conference in 1961 was an important event. By then the German Library Association had agreed to revise their rules. At the conference they agreed to accept the idea of corporate authorship. C. Sumner Spalding became the new editor for the edition that appeared in 1967. The results were not perfect. There were attacks on the rules not only because of conservatism but also because of the expressed needs of users. There remained much to be done at a later time, which is *now* according to Mr. Wright.

Dorothy Anderson, Universal Bibliographic Control Office, International Federation of Library Associations, London, gave the second address of the morning. It was entitled "Revision of AACR in Relation to UBC." Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) exists for the promotion of a world-wide system for bibliographic control and presupposes the creation of a network of national points which are integrated at the national level to form the system. The action at the national level will be according to standards which are universally acceptable and accepted. The present greater willingness to accept international standards is important in an economic sense in that communication will be more precise, duplications will be avoided, and compatibility will be increased.

One project is a new international cataloging code. AACR is a multinational code; there are other multinational codes, such as the Russian code which is used in Mongolia and Vietnam, the English edition of

the AACR code which is used in Singapore and Hong Kong, and so forth. Two areas of improvement are sought–simplification and clarification of the language and the compilation of specific and more complete indexes. National libraries should maintain authority lists for its entries. A new edition of the Manual for names of persons as published in 1967 by IFLA is anticipated. The importance of ISBD-M and ISBD-S is undeniable, according to Mrs. Anderson, and it is anticipated that there will be such numbers provided also for non-book materials and possibly for old books and for music.

Even if one single code cannot be accepted, if standards are accepted, then the same problem will be given the same solution in each of the codes. Take note of the user's ideas, Mrs. Anderson advised; these will contribute greatly to the ideal of UBC.

[*Edna E. Van Syoc*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY MANUALLY MAINTAINED SERIAL RECORDS

The committee met Monday, June 30, under the chairmanship of Leroy Ortopan, University of California, Berkeley. Questionnaires addressing the basic record-keeping functions involved in serials check-in and claims were sent to approximately 150 institutional members of the RTSD Serials Section, representing all types of libraries. As of the time of the meeting, approximately 80 libraries had responded and a preliminary tabulation of the results was undertaken. The committee is now pursuing the quickest and most efficient method for the dissemination of this information. [*Mary Sauer*]

RTSD NONBOOK COMMITTEE

The Nonbook Committee met on Monday, June 30. Suzanne Massonneau, Chairman, introduced Jerrold Orne, Chairman of the American National Standards Institute Z39 Committee. Mr. Orne discussed the need for standardization in the terminology used in the nonprint field, pointing out, however, that before a Z39 subcommittee can be established to develop a standard for coding for this material, that nonprint committees throughout the American Library Association should strive to work together to standardize terminology and only at that time would it be possible to meet and work with other organizations toward a national standard. Mr. Orne urged that because of pressures being made by use of the computer that standardization be given priority consideration.

Ronald Hagler discussed the status of ISBD for nonprint materials. The committee also discussed the proposed plan to include various nonprint materials in OCLC. The chairman announced that it is anticipated that the RTSD Nonbook Committee will no longer be an ad hoc committee but that it will become a standing committee and that its name will be changed to the RTSD Audiovisual Committee.

As a result of the meeting on the Nonbook Committee at the Midwinter Meeting when a report was presented by David Remington on subject analysis, an ad hoc subcommittee on the RTSD CCS Subject Analysis Committee has been appointed on the Subject Analysis of Nonbook Materials, with Lisbeth Bishoff as chairman.

Serious consideration was given to the need for updating the *ALA Glossary* in order not only to revise the existing terminology but also to include new terms which refer to various nonprint materials. Methods for getting this work done were discussed and it was pointed out that an updated glossary would be invaluable in the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.*

The RTSD Nonbook Committee met again on July 2. At this meeting, Suzanne Massonneau pointed out that the newly organized Audiovisual Section of ISAD would appear to be the logical unit to study the standardization of a coding system for nonprint materials.

The committee discussed the need for the consolidation and exchange of data for materials on microfilm, endorsing the ARL project on bibliographic control of microfilm. It was pointed out by members of the committee that microform is a nonprint medium since its use is no longer limited to the reproduction of print materials.

The future of the committee was discussed including the composition of its membership and the terms of office, with the members present agreeing that there should be representation from all facets of work of RTSD as well as from different types of libraries.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RTSD RS REPRINTING COMMITTEE

The Resources Section Reprinting Committee met on Monday, June 30. Two matters of general interest arose. It was reported that because of a budget cutback resulting in fewer pages per issue, the editors of *Choice* have decided to discontinue reviewing reprint publications. The committee went on record expressing its concern over the elimination of a whole category of publications and

encouraging the fullest possible review coverage of reprint publications.

It was also noted that although the committee's policy statement on lending to reprint publishers states that copyright clearances are the sole responsibility of the reprint publisher, libraries may be considered accessories should legal action result. The committee agreed to look into ways in which libraries could assure that publishers properly handle their responsibilities with respect to copyright clearances.

[*Robert M. Hiatt*]

RTSD CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION

The chairman of the RSTD Cataloging and Classification Section, Carol Ishimoto, Harvard College Library, began the program meeting on Monday afternoon by introducing Marguerite Soroka, Engineering Societies Library, New York, to make the presentation of the Margaret Mann Citation, given each year by the section "for outstanding professional achievement in the areas of cataloging or classification, either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, introduction of new techniques of recognized importance, or outstanding work in the area of teaching." Miss Soroka announced that the citation was to be awarded this year to someone who had, throughout her career, made outstanding contributions in all of the areas covered by the award: Margaret Ayrault, recently retired from the faculty of the Graduate School of Library studies, University of Hawaii, and long active in the affairs of RSTD and the Cataloging and Classification Section.

In accepting the citation, Miss Ayrault remarked that in 1950, when she had been involved with the establishment of the award, she had never supposed she would one day be standing on a platform to receive it. She noted that 1975 was the 25th anniversary of the citation and that she had been privileged to know, and often to work with, most of the recipients of the award over the years, beginning with the first, Lucille Morsch, then Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress.

Miss Ishimoto next introduced Jane Moore, Brooklyn College Library, and Edward Blume, Library of Congress, who are, respectively, the section's incoming Chairman and Vice Chairman/Chairman-elect. She then turned the meeting over to Nancy Williamson, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto.

Miss Williamson, Chairman of the section's Subject Analysis Committee, said that the committee felt that some of the problems they dealt with would be of interest to a larger audience. She noted that although subject catalogers usually decide on subject headings, it is the public service librarians and users of the catalog who suffer if the headings are inadequate. She felt that the two major problems in regard to subject headings were (1) arriving at acceptable terminology which is not dated and not offensive to any particular group, and (2) revising the present structure of headings to achieve greater consistency among the headings as well as to make them more useful.

She pointed out that the Library of Congress is concerned about these problems with its own list of subject headings and that the meeting would be devoted to one particular area, geographic elements in subject headings, in which the Library would like feedback from those who use the catalog. She hoped that the meeting would result not only in questions and suggestions about the main topic, but a continuing dialogue between those who make the subject headings and those who use them.

She then introduced Mr. Blume, Chief of the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, who outlined a number of problems which presently exist in regard to geographic elements in subject headings used by the Library of Congress. Although about 13.5 percent of all subject headings begin with the name of a place (such as country and city) in many cases place names are used as a second (Agriculture–Place) or later (Agriculture–Accidents–Place) element in the heading or the geographic element is used as an adjective (for example, French periodicals). Anyone interested in everything relating to a particular place (and area studies have become of increasing interest over the years) might not be aware of the great amount of material which is actually available in the library.

Mr. Blume went on to point out some possible solutions to the problem, or ways, at least, in which the problem might be minimized. These solutions, in some cases, would involve the assignment of additional subject headings (which would aways have the place as the first element) and might add as many as 35 percent more subject cards to catalogs.

The first of three panelists, Robert Balay, Yale University Library, doubted that there was agreement among reference librarians in regard to subject headings. He found, at Yale, that the geology librarian would welcome a better subject approach by place while the art librarian felt that it would be of little or no use in that field. He doubted that, with the large existing catalogs, any change would improve the situation for a long time to come but hoped that,

eventually, computer-based systems might be the answer as they would allow for flexible searching.

Nathan Josel, Madison (Wis.) Public Library, suggested that to provide subject headings beginning with a geographic element in all areas might be impractical but it could be considered (and is badly needed) in special areas such as local history or genealogy.

C. Donald Cook, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, was opposed to increasing the size of the catalogs by adding additional subject headings beginning with the geographic element. He felt that subject catalogers do not, as yet, have a clear picture of exactly who needs or would use such an approach. He noted that other proposals have been made by various groups of catalog users (some would like grouping in the catalog by imprint, some by language, some by race, and so forth) and that to give all these groups what they wanted would inundate our catalogs with subject headings to the point of uselessness.

Mr. Cook offered several proposals which he thought might be better than those Mr. Blume had made in terms of dealing with the geographic question. He suggested, for example, that the Library of Congress and the Dewey classifications might be revised in some way so that the class number would indicate the geographic area.

Mr. Blume, after entertaining some questions from the floor, urged everyone who had any thoughts or suggestions in regard to geographic elements in subject headings to communicate with him as soon as possible as the Library of Congress planned to reach a decision shortly about what changes would be adopted. [*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION DIRECTORS OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

The semiannual meeting of heads of children's literature centers serving adults met in the Lurie Room of the San Francisco Public Library for its usual discussion of mutual interests and problems. Ellen Shaffer, Director of the Robert Louis Stevenson Silverado Museum and retired Curator of Rare Books, Philadelphia Free Library, served as speaker.

Discussing how collections come to an institution, Miss Shaffer spoke first, with delightful anecdotes, about the gathering of three significant special collections at the Philadelphia Free Library: the Rosenbach Collection of early American children's books up to 1836, the Beatrice Potter Collection of first editions and original art, and the Arthur Rackham Collection of special editions and artwork. She then centered on the Silverado Museum's more than 4,000 items, gathered together for scholarly research.

Later, after some discussion, Margaret Hodges, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, announced that its Elizabeth Nesbitt Room, holding works earlier gathered by Frances Jenkins Olcott and Elva Smith would be dedicated in 1976—to incorporate first editions of major writers of children's literature, the best books for minor writers, beautifully illustrated books, and materials about authors and illustrators.

The meeting was chaired by Karen Nelson, Curator, Kerlan Collection, University of Minnesota.

[*Virginia Haviland*]

AASL INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA COMMITTEE

Members of the Instructional Media Committee, an ad hoc committee of the American Association of School Librarians, met briefly on Monday, June 30, to discuss the past activities of the committee as well as the role of the committee in planning for the Bicentennial.

Because instructional media are now an integral part of the school curriculum and of school libraries, the members determined that the purpose of the committee had been fufilled and the problems associated with books and media alike as they relate to the school librarian can now be served better by other committees in the American Association of School Librarians. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ISAD COLA DISCUSSION GROUP

At the Discussion Group meeting on June 30, Chairman Brian Aveney announced that he is proposing a change in the name of the group to Library Automation Discussion Group. Brett Butler was elected Chairman for the coming year.

The first part of the program was devoted to reports by representatives of various organizations. Among the reporting organizations were the Library of Congress MARC Development Office, the Ohio College Library Center, Washington State Library, Rutgers University, Northwestern University, University of Georgia, University of Pennsylvania, the Council on Library Resources, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and Stanford University.

The second part of the program consisted of a panel discussion on machine-readable data bases.

[*Josephine S. Pulsifer*]

AASL STATE ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

The American Association of School Librarians State Assembly Program was held on Monday, June 30. The members met in eight special interest groups to discuss the subject "Crucial Issues for School Media Specialists." One of the groups which met in two sections under the direction of Diane de Cordova and Betty Grebey discussed Control of Nonprint Media. Alma Tillin described the forthcoming fourth edition of *Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Materials*, written by Mrs. Tillin and William Quinly, to be published by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology in late summer. Vivian Schrader gave a progress report on the completely revised and expanded Chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* entitled "Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials" to be published as a separate by the American Library Association this summer, along with the proposed revisions for sound recordings in Chapter 14 which will be published by the Processing Department of the Library of Congress in its *Cataloging Service.* Alpha Myers and Eugene Fleisher presented Mr. Fleisher's recently published manual entitled *Bibliographic Citations for Nonprint Materials* and Ernest Muro of Baker & Taylor discussed the role of librarians and publishers in establishing and following standards for nonprint media. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

On Monday at 2 p.m., Evelyn G. Clement chaired the Audiovisual Committee's audiovisual information exchange. The panel of four persons discussing audiovisual activities in ALA and related groups was composed of Suzanne Massonneau, Texas A&M University; James L. Limbacher, Henry Ford Centennial Library, Dearborn, Mich.; Blanche Woolls, University of Pittsburgh; and Jerry Brong, Washington State University.

Suzanne Massonneau reported that the RTSD Nonbook Committee, concerned with the acquisition, organization, and handling of audiovisual materials for that division, was a place where people could come together to discuss current problems. Activities have included input for the revision of AACR Chapter 13 and for other audiovisual cataloging codes and consideration of the problems in subject analysis.

Public Library Association audiovisual activities were highlighted by Jim Limbacher. He reported that a directory of film libraries was being prepared and listed reference works currently available which are useful for those working with audiovisual materials.

Blanche Woolls focused on committee activities in AASL. She discussed a questionnaire that has been prepared and is awaiting approval before being sent out; the purpose of the questionnaire will be to find out how audiovisual materials are used and stored so that producers can be advised of ways to physically standardize these materials.

Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT) audiovisual interests were reported by Jerry Brong. He discussed the concern of this organization with management, maintenance, use, and contents of audiovisual materials and reported on projects being carried out to aid in improving the handling of these materials.

It was pointed out that there are over 50 committees in ALA concerned with audiovisual materials; activities of various committees not already covered by the panel were discussed.

The Audiovisual Committee also met at 4:30 p.m. to continue the discussion begun Sunday. The two topics of discussion were to be plans for the next conference and the question of whether the committee should continue to function. After a brief discussion of program possibilities, it was decided that the purposes of the committee should be examined before making plans for the next conference, especially if there was a possibility that the committee may not exist at that time.

The recommendation that the committee function as a means of communicating the activities of the more than 50 committees in ALA which deal with audiovisual materials were followed by discussion of the problems involved in attempting such an activity. It was pointed out that identification of all committees which are concerned with audiovisual media was probably an impossible task. It was suggested that consideration should be given to the purposes of the proposed communication, what kinds of information would be collected from the identified committees, possible means of communicating the information collected, and ways of evaluating the value of such an activity. After exploration of these points, it was decided that any information the committee could collect and communicate was already available from other sources.

Discussion of the integration of audiovisual information and activities throughout ALA included a report on the newly established ISAD Audiovisual Section. It was pointed out that the ALA Audiovisual Committee was formed at a time when there were no other provisions in the organization for those interested in audiovisual media; now these interests are

being dealt with in other committees. The committee agreed that this was the way it should be and decided that there was no longer a reason for their existence as an ALA standing committee. A quorum of the committee voted to disband. [*Leola Decker*]

RASD INTERLIBRARY LOAN COMMITTEE

The Interlibrary Loan Committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division held two business meetings, June 30 and July 1, chaired by Virginia Boulder. Following several brief announcements at the first session, Mrs. Boucher introduced Susan Levy of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), Chicago, who reported on the new Journals Access Service (JAS) for CRL members that is to become operational in August. Under this scheme, requests for articles published since 1970 in science and technology (excluding medicine) and in the social sciences found to be unavailable at the Center will be forwarded to the British Library Lending Division (BLLD) at Boston Spa (United Kingdom) where articles in its collection will be reproduced. This service is to be available only for faculty and staff of full CRL members. Requests are expected to be completed in about 10 days. David C. Weber, Director of the Stanford University Libraries and representative of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), reported no further ARL action on fees and discussed work with the Library of Congress on a proposal to the National Science Foundation for funds in fiscal 1976 to establish a secretariat at the Library for an interlibrary communications system. Robert Schaaf, Library of Congress, reported on the National Union Catalog (NUC) reference service and other matters of interest such as the status of the NUC *Register of Additional Locations* and *Symbols of American Libraries.* In connection with the latter, committee members expressed concern about the development in the United States of different systems of library symbols. Regarding the revision of the introduction for the 1968 National Interlibrary Loan Code proposed at the last Midwinter Meeting to provide clarification, the chairwoman reported that she had decided to defer action as her term of office was ending. She did not want to pass on to her successor a project in midstream, but declared that she would work on this with the next chairman. A letter suggesting the need for revising Sarah K. Thomson's *Interlibrary Loan Procedures Manual* was read, but after discussion, the committee voted against sponsoring it. With the rapid development of networks it was felt that stress should be placed instead on standard procedures and protocols for interlibrary loan and communication. The chairwoman next raised the question of an ILL education project, specifically her idea of a packaged workshop for training ILL librarians to teach other librarians in their localities about interlibrary loan. Mrs. Boucher was authorized to explore the subject with the RASD Board, particularly as to the timing and funding.

At the second meeting, Mrs. Boucher reported that the idea of a preconference institute on ILL had been favorably received by the RASD Board. Although time was short, the paperwork would be pushed for holding a two-day institute in the Chicago area before the 1976 centennial ALA conference. This would not cancel the committee's program session on a topic relating to the service aspects of interlibrary networks. Mrs. Boucher next referred to the availability of international ILL forms as mentioned in the LC *Information Bulletin* of June 6, 1975, and the fact that Joseph Nitecki, Editor of the *Directory of Library Reprographic Services,* was still interested in receiving feedback from librarians on the format. A revision of ILL's charter prepared by the chairwoman and distributed the previous day was considered briefly and accepted with minor editorial changes. The invited speaker at this final session was Thomas D. Tonkery of the National Library of Medicine whose subject was the national medical library network and cooperation among medical and non-medical libraries. Mr. Tonkery provided background on the existing medical library system along with information on coming changes in the financing of the network. The MEDLINE network presently handles one million requests a year (through lending or photocopying). In the course of his remarks, Mr. Tonkery mentioned that requests for medical articles published since 1963 that cannot be filled through MEDLINE may be forwarded to the BLLD for photocopying. Mr. Tonkery was asked a number of questions indicating a lively interest in the interaction of the medical library network and non-medical library users. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

LAD LOMS COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS FOR NONPRINT MEDIA MATERIAL

At the July 1 meeting of the Committee on Statistics for Nonprint Media Material of the Library Administration Division Library Organization and Management Section, Jerry Brong, Chairman, pointed out that at the present time there is no specific work for the committee but that the committee needs to stand in readiness.

Frank Schick reported on the status of the Datum-ET Project and the anticipated publication of the *Nonprint Media Statistics Handbook* and he discussed the two publications which will be issued in the near future which have at the present time the working titles *Library Statistics Operations Handbook* and *LIBGIS Guidelines.*

Problems associated with the proposed national inventory of library holdings as it relates to nonprint materials were considered, giving special attention to these problems as they were related to several representative states. A suggestion was made that, in order to provide guidelines for gathering data, the committee study the feasibility of conducting a field test using the AECT *Educational Technology Handbook.*

The committee endorsed the compilation of an annotated bibliography by Eugene Mitchell which would deal with the gathering and use of statistics in the nonprint field.

Members expressed interest in working to establish a statistical system to tabulate and measure actions involved in the use of nonprint materials, considering the various sources for funding in order to make the study. The committee was asked, because of proposed statistical surveys that will consider networks, to take steps to change the title of the committee to read Statistics for Nonprint Media Material and Networks.

Further discussion included information about the organization of the Education Statistics Advisory Commission, the suggestion that the committee give consideration to statistics reported in *Hope Reports*, and the recommendation that other organizations such as the National Audiovisual Center and NICEM be represented at meetings of the committee.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]